

# The Columbian Star.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1825.

[No. 40.]

**Columbian Star.**

Published every Saturday,  
by the AUTHORITY OF THE BAPTIST GEN-  
ERAL CONVENTION,  
THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE,  
NORTH E STREET,  
WASHINGTON CITY.

Three dollars per annum.—Any  
person obtaining five responsible subscri-  
bers, entitled to the Star gratis, during  
the year. If he will himself become respon-  
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Advertisements for publication in the Star,  
on business, should be addressed to  
JOHN S. MEEHAN,  
PUBLISHER.

Advertisements, by the square, 50 cents;  
for each insertion, 25 cents.

**Communications.**

For the Columbian Star.  
A MONK OF PALESTINE.

Jerome, a monk of Palestine, a very cele-  
brated of the church, was born of  
parents at Stridon, a town situ-  
ated in the confines of Pannonia and  
in the year 331. His father Eu-  
doxus was a man of rank and sub-  
stantially the greatest care of his educa-  
tion, after grounding him well in the  
Latin language, sent him to Rome,  
where he was placed under the best  
of every branch of literature. Do-  
minicus, known for his "Commentaries  
on the Holy Scriptures," was his master  
in the master he made a prodigious  
progress in every thing relating to  
theology. He had also masters in  
Greek, Hebrew, and in divinity, who con-  
sidered him in all parts of learning,  
through history, anti-  
quities, through languages, and of  
the doctrines of the various  
schools; so that he might say  
as afterwards did, with some  
philosophy, rhetor, gram-  
maticus, Hebrew, Græcus, Lat-  
in. He was particularly careful  
of himself in rhetoric, or the  
writing, because, as Erasmus says  
which he prefixed to his works,  
observed, that the generality of  
men were despised as a rude, illite-  
rate people; on which account he  
thought the unconverted part of the  
world be sooner drawn over to Chris-  
tianity, if they were but set off and enforced  
suitable to its dignity and ma-  
jesty, though he was so conversant  
with learning in his youth, he re-  
solutely afterwards, and did all  
to make others renounce it also;  
he made a vision, which he pretended  
to him, "in which he was dragged  
into the kingdom of Christ, and terribly  
scourged, and even scourged, for the  
crime of reading secular and profane  
poetry, Virgil, and Horace, whom,  
however, he resolved never to take  
any more."

He had finished his education at  
and reaped all the fruits which  
his further improvement, he  
after being baptized, therefore, at  
an adult, he went into France  
as a fellow-student, and remain-  
able time in every city through-  
out, passed, that he might have op-  
portunity to examine the public  
and to visit the men of letters,  
which that country then abounded.  
He long at Treveris, that he tran-  
scribed his own hand a large volume  
concerning synods, which some-  
times he was ordered to be sent to him in  
the city of Syria. Hence he went to  
Antioch, where he became first acquainted  
with a presbyter in that  
city, with whom he contracted an in-  
timacy. When he had travelled  
he thought expedient, and seen  
that was curious and worth his  
return to Rome; where he be-  
came acquainted with himself what course  
he should take. Study and retire-  
ment, he thought, would not be a pro-  
fitable way to reside; it was not  
easy and tumultuous for him, but  
he had objections likewise to  
the country, Dalmatia, whose inhabit-  
ants, in one of his epistles, as

entirely sunk in sensuality and luxury, re-  
gardless of every thing that was good and  
praise-worthy, and gradually approaching  
to a state of barbarism. After a consulta-  
tion, therefore, with his friends, he deter-  
mined to retire into some very remote re-  
gion; and, therefore, leaving his country,  
parents, substance, and taking nothing with  
him but his books, and money sufficient for  
his journey, he set off from Italy, for the  
eastern parts of the world. Having passed  
through Thrace, Dalmatia, and some  
provinces of Asia Minor, his first care was  
to pay a visit to Jerusalem, which was then  
considered as a necessary act of religion.  
From Jerusalem he went to Antioch, where  
he was afflicted with a dangerous illness;  
but having the good fortune to recover, he  
left Antioch, and set forward in quest of  
some more retired habitation; and after  
rambling over several cities and countries,  
with all which he was dissatisfied on ac-  
count of the customs and manners of the  
people, he settled at last in a most frightful  
desert of Syria, which was inhabited by  
scarcely any thing but wild beasts. This,  
however, was no objection to Jerome; it was  
rather a recommendation of the place to  
him; for, says Erasmus, "he thought it  
better to cohabit with wild beasts and wild  
men, than with such sorts of Christians as  
were usually found in great cities, half  
Pagan, half Christian; Christians in nothing  
more than in name."

He was in his 31st year when he entered  
upon his monastic course of life; and he  
carried it, by his own practice, to that height  
of perfection, which he ever after enforced  
upon others so zealously by precept. He di-  
vided all his time between devotion and study;  
he exercised himself much in watchings and  
fastings; slept little, ate less, and hardly  
allowed himself any recreation. He ap-  
plied himself very severely to the study of  
the Holy Scriptures, which he is said to  
have gotten by heart, as well as to the study  
of the Oriental languages, which he con-  
sidered as the only keys that could let him  
into their true sense and meaning, and which  
he learned from a Jew, who visited him  
privately lest he should offend his brethren.  
After he had spent four years in this labo-  
rious way of life, his health began to fail;  
he was obliged to return to  
Antioch, where he was churches at that time  
was divided by factions; Meletius, Paulinus,  
and Vitalis, all claiming a right to the  
bishopric of that place. Jerome being a  
son of the church of Rome, where he was  
baptized, would not espouse any party, till  
he knew the sense of his own church upon  
this contested right. Accordingly, he wrote  
to Damasus, then bishop of Rome, to know  
whom he must consider as the lawful  
bishop of Antioch; and upon Damasus's  
naming Paulinus, Jerome acknowledged him  
as such, and was ordained Presbyter by him  
in 378, but never would proceed any farther  
in ecclesiastical dignity. From this time,  
his reputation for piety and learning began  
to spread abroad, and he known in the  
world. He went soon after to Constantino-  
ple, where he spent a considerable time  
with Gregory Nazianzen; whom he did not  
d disdain to call his master, and owned, that  
of him he learned the right method of ex-  
pounding the Holy Scriptures. Afterwards,  
in the year 382, he went to Rome with Pau-  
linus, bishop of Antioch, and Epiphanius,  
bishop of Salamis, in the isle of Cyprus;  
where he soon became known to Damasus,  
and was made his secretary. He acquitted  
himself in this post very well, and yet found  
time to compose several works. Upon the  
death of Damasus, in the year 385, he began  
to entertain thoughts of travelling again  
into the east; to which he was moved chief-  
ly by the disturbances and vexations he met  
with from the followers of Origen at Rome.  
For these, when they had in vain endeavoured  
to draw him over to their party, raised  
infamous reports and calumnies against him.  
They charged him, among other things,  
with a criminal passion for one Paula, an  
eminent matron, in whose house he had  
lodged during his residence at Rome, and  
who was as illustrious for her piety, as for  
the splendour of her birth and the dignity of  
her rank. For these and other reasons he  
was determined to quit Rome, and accord-  
ingly embarked for the east in August, in  
the year 385, attended by a great number  
of monks and ladies, whom he had per-  
suaded to adopt the Asiatic way of life. He  
sailed to Cyprus, where he paid a visit to  
Epiphanius; and arrived afterwards at Anti-  
och, where he was kindly received by his  
friend Paulinus. From Antioch he went to  
Jerusalem; and the year following, from  
Jerusalem into Egypt. Here he visited  
several monasteries; but finding, to his  
great grief, the monks every where infatu-  
ated with the errors of Origen, he returned  
to Bethlehem, a town near Jerusalem, that

he might be at liberty to cherish and pro-  
pagate his own opinions, without any dis-  
turbance or interruption from abroad. This  
whole peregrination is particularly related  
by himself, in one of his pieces against Rufinus.

[To be concluded next week.]

**MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**

At a meeting in the city of Philadelphia, of  
several ministers of the Gospel, of the Bap-  
tist denomination, desirous of promoting the  
cause of missions, Rev. David Jones, being  
chosen Chairman, and John L. Dagg, Secre-  
tary, the following resolutions were proposed  
and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the  
Missionary Societies, in and about the city of  
Philadelphia, to form a society to serve as a  
medium of communication between them  
and the General Convention.

Resolved, That the following Constitution  
be proposed for consideration as a general  
plan of the Society recommended; and that  
the several existing Missionary Societies, be  
requested to send delegates to the first An-  
nual Meeting therein mentioned.

Resolved, That the Secretary send a  
copy of these resolutions, and of the Con-  
stitution to the Editor of the Columbian  
Star, respectfully requesting their publica-  
tion.

**CONSTITUTION.**

- 1st. The Society shall be denominated  
the Philadelphia Baptist Missionary Society.
- 2d. It shall be the object of this Society  
to aid the General Convention of the Bap-  
tist denomination in the United States.
- 3d. This Society shall be dependent for  
its funds upon such Societies in the city of  
Philadelphia, and its vicinity, as shall choose  
to make this Society the medium of their  
communication with the General Convention.
- 4th. Every Society contributing fifteen  
dollars annually to this Society, shall be  
entitled to send two Representatives, four  
for twenty-five dollars, six for fifty; and  
two additional representatives for every ad-  
ditional fifty dollars. Of these representa-  
tives, (their appointment by their respec-  
tive Societies being duly certified) this So-  
ciety shall consist.
- 5th. The officers of this Society shall be  
a President, a Corresponding Secretary, a  
Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer, who  
shall hold office for one year.
- 6th. The President shall have power to  
call special meetings of the Society.
- 7th. The Corresponding Secretary shall  
be the sole organ of communication with all  
other Societies. He shall receive all mo-  
neys paid by contributing Societies; shall  
give his receipt for them; and shall imme-  
diately pay them over to the Treasurer,  
taking his receipt in like manner. He shall  
keep an account of all monies which thus  
pass through his hands; in which shall be  
distinctly stated the sums contributed by  
the several Societies; and the objects for  
which they have been designated. This  
account shall be presented annually for ex-  
amination.
- 8th. The Recording Secretary shall  
minutely the proceedings of the Society; and  
publish them under its direction. It shall  
be his duty whenever required by the So-  
ciety, to furnish from his own records, an ac-  
count of the orders which may have been  
drawn on any funds in the Treasury, de-  
signated for any particular object; together  
with a statement from the accounts furnis-  
hed by the Corresponding Secretary, of the  
contributions designated for the same ob-  
ject.
- 9th. The Treasurer shall give to the  
President, for the time being, satisfactory  
security for the safe keeping of the funds  
committed to him. He shall pay to the or-  
ders of the Society, and shall present his  
accounts annually.
- 10th. There shall be an annual meeting  
of the Society. The first annual meeting  
shall be held in the Baptist meeting house  
in Sanson street, Philadelphia, on the first  
Wednesday in December, 1825.
- 11th. The representatives of the several  
contributing Societies shall be required to  
produce at each annual meeting the receipts  
of the Corresponding Secretary for the funds  
paid by their Societies respectively; which  
receipts shall be for the use of this Society  
in the examination of its accounts.
- 12th. This Society shall pay over to  
the Treasurer of the Convention, from time  
to time the funds committed to its charge  
for that purpose.
- 13th. It shall appoint representatives to attend  
the triennial meetings of the Convention.  
Contributing Societies shall have full con-  
trol over the application of their respective  
contributions, and whenever the contribu-  
tion of any Society would entitle it to re-  
presentation in the Convention, this Society  
shall appoint whatever representative that  
Society shall nominate.
- 14th. Alterations may be made in this  
Constitution at any annual meeting, by a  
majority of two-thirds of the members  
present.

For the Columbian Star.

**SURGICAL OPERATIONS.**

Never was there a period probably,  
when such a spirit of emulation prevailed  
in the medical profession, or so many im-  
provements were made in the different de-

partments of the science, as at the present  
time.

The most difficult operations in Surgery,  
are resolved upon, and performed with suc-  
cess: operations which, but a few years since,  
would have been regarded as altogether im-  
practicable, and which would not have  
been attempted by the most skilful prac-  
titioners.

We are led to these reflections from no-  
ticing an account of a surgical operation re-  
cently performed in Natchez, Mississippi,  
for extracting a melon-seed from the wind-  
pipe, which had been lodged there for  
several days, and had nearly proved fatal.  
The subject was a child between four and  
five years old. The melon-seed was drawn  
into the windpipe, and produced great dif-  
ficulty of breathing, fits, violent coughing,  
and much general irritation.

Emetics and other remedies were resorted  
to, but without effect. At length, when  
every other means had failed, the windpipe  
was laid open by the knife, and the seed at  
once extracted by a pair of curved forceps.  
The wound soon healed, and the patient  
recovered.

We recollect to have seen an account of  
a similar operation, which was performed a  
few years since on a child in Charlestown,  
Massachusetts, in which the windpipe was  
laid open for several inches in extent, and  
the leaf of a plant extracted, which had  
been accidentally drawn in during some  
childish sports. The result of this opera-  
tion was also favourable.

The operation of opening the windpipe  
and introducing a tube through which res-  
piration may be carried on, where swelling  
and other obstructions exist in the throat,  
is often performed at the present day, and  
with entire success. Children have been  
saved in cases of croup, from the operation  
giving time for the disease to subside.

The following cases of knife swallowing,  
will bring to view an interesting surgical  
operation, and show the practicability of  
making an opening into the cavity of the  
stomach.

Our readers must remember, says the Lon-  
don Medico-Chirurgical Review, the remark-  
able history of Cummings, the knife-eater,  
as related by Dr. Marcet and others. The  
present case was the more pitiable, as the  
knife was swallowed involuntarily. The un-  
lucky of a knife, did actually swallow it,  
having, by accident, let it slip out of his fin-  
gers. The knife measured nine inches in  
length, having a bone handle, which went  
foremost down the oesophagus. Various at-  
tempts were made by the surgeons in Car-  
lisle (where the accident happened) to ex-  
tract the instrument, but all to no purpose.  
The knife could not be felt in the throat,  
nor yet in the region of the stomach. This  
happened in the evening of Nov. 17th, 1823.  
Although the man was dreadfully alarm-  
ed, he did not feel any considerable pain or  
inconvenience at first. He was directed to  
keep very quiet, and to take nothing but a  
little cold water that night. He had some  
sleep, and next day experienced some pain  
in his stomach. The handle of the knife  
soon became distinctly tangible a little above  
the umbilicus, when the stomach was  
empty; but on taking food or drink, the  
distention of the stomach prevented the  
knife being felt. His sufferings were not so  
great as might have been expected, but  
still his health declined and his strength be-  
came reduced. He was able to walk about  
a little in the day, and could sleep at night  
on his back, but not on either side. The  
alvine evacuations were of a dark ferrugin-  
ous colour; the pulse was little affected.  
His diet consisted of soup, gruel, and tea,  
taken in small quantities. He was frequ-  
ently squeamish and sick at his stomach, some-  
times experiencing a severe twisting pain  
in that organ.

Various projects of relief were made,  
but none put in execution. Sir Astley  
Cooper was consulted, and, we believe, he  
recommended to cut down on the knife and  
extract it. The Surgeons of the Carlisle  
Dispensary were of the same opinion; unani-  
mously, and we think they were right. Any  
attempt at extraction by the oesophagus  
we should consider as much worse than use-  
less. Had the patient lived long enough for  
such dissolution of the blade as to allow the  
remains to pass the pylorus, death would, in  
all probability, ensue, from the entangle-  
ment of the jagged remains in the intes-  
tine, as was the case with his unfortunate  
predecessor, Cummings.

The patient remained at Carlisle till  
the 28th December, when he left that place,  
contrary to the advice of his medical at-  
tendants, for Hammersmith. He never  
reached his destination. The motion of  
the vehicle brought on inflammation and  
gangrene of the stomach, of which he  
died at Middlewich, in Cheshire, on the  
16th January, 1824. No authentic ac-  
count of the dissection has been published  
by the surgeons who opened this patient,  
but we hope the deficiency will be filled up,  
when this public call reaches the parties  
concerned.

A case somewhat similar to the above  
is quoted by Dr. Barnes from a small Latin  
work, published at Leyden, in 1636, by Dr.  
Becker. The particulars are as follow:—  
A young peasant swallowed a knife, with  
the handle of which he was irritating the

fances to provoke vomiting. He was much  
frightened, but yet he was able to follow  
his usual avocations without much inconve-  
nience. A meeting of the faculty having  
been held, it was agreed that the abdomen  
should be opened, an incision made into the  
stomach, and the knife extracted. A  
straight incision was made in the left hypo-  
chondrium, two fingers breadth under the  
false ribs, through the peritoneum. The  
stomach subsided and slipped from the fin-  
gers, but was at length caught hold of by  
means of a curved needle, and drawn out of  
the wound. An incision was then made  
into the stomach, and the knife was easily  
extracted. The stomach immediately col-  
lapsed. The external wound was united  
by sutures. The patient had a quiet night  
—but passed some blood in his urine. The  
wound went on well, and on the seventh day,  
the patient was pronounced out of danger.

**Natural Religion.**

From Dr. Alexander's "Evidences of Christianity."

**THEOPHILANTHROPISTS OF FRANCE.**

In our last paper, (says the New-York  
Observer, of the 10th ult.) we gave an ex-  
tract from Dr. Alexander's work on the  
Evidences of Christianity, and we now give  
further extracts, containing an interesting  
account of the Theophilanthropists of  
France. After describing several minor ef-  
forts of deists, to establish and maintain re-  
ligious worship among themselves, the au-  
thor says:

The most interesting experiment of this  
kind, was that made by the Theophilan-  
thropists in France, during the period of the  
revolution. After some trial had been made  
of atheism and irreligion, and when the  
want of public worship was felt by many  
reflecting persons, a society was formed for  
the worship of God, by the name just men-  
tioned, upon the pure principles of Natural  
Religion. Among the patrons of this soci-  
ety, were men beloved for their philan-  
thropy, and distinguished for their learning;  
and some high in power.

La Reteliere Lepaux, one of the direct-  
ors of France, was a zealous patron of the  
new religion. By his influence permission  
was obtained, to make use of the churches  
for their worship. In the city of Paris alone,  
eighteen or twenty were assigned to them,  
among which was the famous church of  
Notre Dame.

Their creed was simple, consisting of two  
great articles, the existence of God, and the  
immortality of the soul. Their moral sys-  
tem also embraced two great principles, the  
love of God, and the love of man; which  
were indicated by the name assumed by the  
members in worship. Lectures were delivered  
by the members, which, however, underwent  
the inspection of the society, before they  
were pronounced in public. To these were  
added some simple ceremonies, such as  
placing a basket of fruits or flowers on the  
altar. Music, vocal and instrumental, was  
used; for the latter, they availed themselves  
of the organs in the churches. Great ef-  
forts were made to have this worship gen-  
erally introduced, in all the principal towns  
of France; and the views of the society  
were even extended to foreign countries.  
Their manual was sent into all parts of the  
republic, by the minister of the interior, free  
of expense.

Never did a Society enjoy greater advan-  
tages at its commencement. Christianity  
had been rejected with scorn; atheism had  
for a short time been tried, but was found to  
be intolerable; the government was favour-  
able to the project; men of learning and  
influence patronized it, and churches ready  
built, were at the service of the new de-  
nomination. The system of Natural Reli-  
gion, also, which was adopted, was the best  
that could have been selected, and consider-  
able wisdom was discovered in the construc-  
tion of their liturgy. But with all these cir-  
cumstances in their favour, the society could  
not subsist. At first, indeed, while the  
scene was novel, large audiences attended,  
most of whom, however, were merely spec-  
tators; but, in a short time, they dwindled  
away to such a degree, that instead of oc-  
cupying 20 churches, they needed only four,  
in Paris; and in some of the principal towns,  
where they commenced under the most fa-  
vourable auspices, they soon came to no-  
thing. Thus they went on declining, until,  
under the consular government, they were  
prohibited the use of the churches any  
longer; upon which, they immediately ex-  
pired without a struggle; and it is believed  
that not a vestige of the society now re-  
mains.

It will be instructive and interesting to  
inquire into the reasons of this want of suc-  
cess, in a society enjoying so many advan-  
tages. Undoubtedly the chief reason was,  
the want of a truly devotional spirit. This  
was observed from the beginning of their  
meetings. There was nothing to interest  
the feelings of the heart. Their orators  
might be men of learning, and might pro-  
duce good moral discourses, but they were  
not men of piety; and not always men of  
pure morals. Their hymns were said to  
be well composed, and the music good; but  
the musicians were hired from the stage.  
There was also a strange defect of liberali-  
ty in contributing to the funds of the society.  
They found it impossible to raise, in some  
of their societies, a sum which every Chris-  
tian congregation, even the poorest, of any  
sect, would have collected in one day. It is  
a fact, that one of the societies petitioned to  
government to grant them relief from a debt

\* Thomas Paine was one of them.



which they had contracted, in providing the apparatus of their worship, not amounting to more than fifty dollars, stating that their annual income did not exceed twenty dollars. In the other towns, their musicians deserted them, because they were not paid, and frequently no person could be found to deliver lectures.

Another difficulty arose, which might have been foreseen. Some of the societies declared themselves independent; and would not agree to be governed by the manual which had been received, any further than they chose. They also remonstrated against the authority exercised by the lecturers, in the affairs of the society, and declared that there was danger of their forming another hierarchy.

There were also complaints against them, addressed to the ministers, by the agents of government in the provinces, on account of the influence which they might acquire in civil affairs.

The Theophilanthropists were moreover censured by those who had made greater advances in the modern philosophy, for their illiberality. It was complained, that there were many who could not receive their creed, and all such must necessarily be excluded from their society. This censure seems to have troubled them much; and in order to wipe off the stigma, they appointed a fête, which they called the anniversary of the re-establishment of Natural Religion. To prove that their liberality had no bounds, they prepared five banners to be carried in procession. On the first was inscribed the word *Religion*; on the second *Morality*; and on the others, respectively, *Jews*, *Catholics*, *Protestants*. When the procession was over, the bearers of the several banners gave each other the kiss of peace; and that none might mistake the extent of their liberality, the banner inscribed *Morality*, was borne by a professed atheist, universally known as such in Paris. They had also other festivals peculiar to themselves; and four in honour of the following persons, *Socrates*, *St. Vincent de Paule*, *J. J. Rousseau*, and *Washington*; a strange conjunction of names truly!

## Missionary.

### FOREIGN.

From the Religious Intelligence.  
SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A correspondent who has been engaged in business at the Sandwich Islands for nearly five years, but is now in this country, remarks concerning the missionaries as follows: "I have resided in their families, and have had an opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with each of them, their situations and circumstances;—I have witnessed the many trials and privations to which they are constantly subject;—I have seen their faithful, persevering labours, and the manifold benefits which have resulted from them to the once miserable and wretched inhabitants.

To give you some idea of my meaning, let me for a moment transport you to those Islands. Instead of seeing hundreds and thousands of natives resorting to places of public amusement, to engage in scenes of debauchery and tumult; or shouting after a few drunken sailors who are strolling about the villages; or engaging in some other pursuit equally base and humiliating, you will see all the principal chiefs, and a large number of the people, making preparations for the coming Sabbath. But for fear they should mistake the day, they will probably ask you, and almost every other person they meet, What day is it? And when Saturday night comes, a crier is sent through the village to give notice to all the people, that "apaoe kala tabu o ke Akua" i. e. to-morrow is the Lord's day and a day of rest; and on Sabbath morning, as soon as the sun gilds the mountain tops, you will see them dressing and making preparations to go to church, and waiting with the utmost impatience till they hear the bell ringing for services. You will then see the streets thronged with a very numerous and respectable train, repairing to the house of the Lord, (a house 30 by 70 feet,) which they will fill to overflowing, and where they will sit and listen with the greatest attention, eager to catch every word that falls from the lips of the preacher. If there is any noise or disturbance about the house, they will request the preacher to stop, until perfect order and profound silence are restored; and it is a very pleasing sight to see numbers of them, with pencil and paper, sketching down passages and parts of the discourse as subject for future inquiry. We shall find a number anxiously seeking the Redeemer to be precious to their souls. A very few, there is reason to hope, have gone to meet Obokial, with the blessed in heaven. O how animating would such a sight be to you! Your very heart would thrill with a glow of feeling which none but the truly pious and benevolent Christian can know.

I was one with four others who explored the Island of Owyhee, the principal of the Sandwich Islands; and if you could have seen the hundreds and thousands that frequently flocked around us, begging us to send them more teachers, to instruct them, and tell them of a Saviour, you would have wept to think that they must be sent away empty. Christians, ye that know the blessedness of believing in Jesus, shall it indeed be so!

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Stewart to the Editor of the Methodist Recorder, dated Honolulu, November 29, 1824.

"Before closing this communication, I will give you a few data, by which you may at once ascertain the nature and extent of our operations as a mission. When the pioneers of our company reached the Island, in 1820, idolatry, as you know, had been formally abolished, but not one ray of moral or spiritual light had ever fallen on the thick darkness of the land. Ignorance, superstition, and sin, till then held an uncontrolled dominion over every mind and every heart, and led every man captive at their will. Now, there are on the different islands, not less than 1600 persons who have been taught to read; and 1000 of this number can read their own language with facility and understanding. To the number

of those who have been thus instructed, thousands and thousands are standing ready to be added, as soon as they can be supplied with books and teachers. Not less than 1000 of the 1600 have learned to write; and of the 1000 from 6 to 700 are capable of inditing fair and intelligible letters to one another.

There are 6 well built native chapels already erected, in which from 16 to 1800 individuals listen every Sabbath to the preaching of the Gospel in their own tongue. Besides the services of the Sabbath, there is at most of the stations a weekly lecture on Wednesday afternoon, which is better attended in general, than the weekly lecture of any congregation with which we are acquainted in America. At most, if not all the stations, there are also weekly prayer and conference meetings, at which from 40 to 50 persons attend, who to the light of understanding, add an apparent feeling of heart on the subject of salvation; and some of whom give hopeful evidence both in their conversation and deportment, that the preaching of the Cross of Christ has not been in vain to their souls, but has made them wise to eternal life.

It is hoped that additional elementary books, a catechism, and Scripture tracts will soon be in the press, and a translation of the Gospel of Matthew has been commenced."

### DOMESTIC.

From Zion's Herald.

We are indebted to the Rev. Reuben Reynolds for the following interesting extract of a letter from the Rev. Alvin Torrey, a Methodist missionary among the Indians on Grand River, U. C. which was written to his brother, residing in Norwich, N. Y., dated August 13th, 1825. Much has been said by those who are opposed to missions on the impracticability of Christianizing the aborigines of this country; but we think no one will, after reading the following extract, have the boldness to say that missions among the natives are a useless waste of time and money. No, he would rather rejoice in this great work, and himself "come up to the help of the Lord," bringing his offering, and sacrificing it at the altar of missions.

"DEAR BROTHER,—"Such extraordinary outpourings of the Spirit of God have probably not been witnessed since the days of the apostles. Last Sabbath I had the satisfaction of baptizing forty-five Indians, who had lately professed faith in Christ. We have one hundred converted Indians in one society, and a very promising school at the mission house. I am about to set off for the west, to establish another mission, nearly sixty miles from this, and build a house for that purpose. The subject of Indian missions has become so popular, so interesting and important, that the governor of the province proposes to assist. The religious excitement among these red men of the forest cannot be described. There are constantly new openings for preaching, and a general turning to the Lord."

**Methodist Mission.**—A letter from the Rev. Wm. Case, to the Editor of the Methodist Magazine, says—"The Indian Mission is beyond all calculation prosperous. It is contemplated that four schools must go into operation the ensuing fall, if the means can be obtained. Our influence with the Indians, with the popularity of the school, is daily increasing. They are almost every

## Religious.

**Buenos Ayres.**—The Executive of Buenos Ayres has transmitted to the house of representatives of that republic the plan of a law, declaring that the right, which every man has, to worship the Divinity agreeably to his own conscience, is inviolable in the territory of the republic. This broad and sound principle of religious liberty reflects the highest credit upon the government of our sister republic, and furnishes a fresh proof of the happy and liberalizing influence of the republican system upon the human mind.

**Paraguay.**—The Dictator of the Republic of Paraguay, of which country very little comparatively is known as strangers are not suffered to enter, nor inhabitants to leave its jurisdiction, has recently suppressed all convents, or houses of religious orders, on the ground of their being "neither necessary nor useful."

**New Orleans.**—Notwithstanding the alleged existence of Yellow Fever at New Orleans, the Theatre was still open the latter part of July, and a tragedy was to be performed on Sunday evening, the 51st of that month. The Sabbath there is, with very many, the principal season of amusement, and will continue so until the influence of a more rigid morality, which is now increasing, shall be triumphantly established.

**Liberal Bequest.**—We understand that Mr. James Thompson, of New-York, lately deceased, bequeathed the sum of twelve thousand dollars to the following charitable institutions in that city, and in the following proportions.

To the Orphan Asylum Society, five thousand dollars.

To the American Bible Society, five thousand dollars.

To the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with young children, two thousand dollars.

**Miscellaneous.**—The Rev. Seth Higby, of Litchfield, has been appointed traveling Agent by the Baptist Convention of Connecticut.—The Rev. Mr. Cushman, of Hartford, Connecticut, has declined the appointment by the New-York State Convention to preach in Buffalo and its neighbourhood.—Rev. Ferdinand Ellis, pastor of the Baptist church in Exeter, N. H. is appointed by Gov. Morrill, to deliver the next election sermon before the Legislature of that State. Mr. Ellis is a man of fine talents, of classical education, and much respected.

### REVIVALS.

**Crawford county, Pennsylvania.**—A revival of religion has taken place on the waters of the Big Koneyaut, in this county. This is a region where not a few were to be found either embracing error or lightly esteeming the Rock of Salvation. Some of these are known often to have assembled at

a certain distillery on the Sabbath, to spend that sacred day in drinking, carousing, and gambling!!! Some of these have been brought to reflect on the folly and madness of their career, and that temple of Satan, to which they were devoted, is now deserted.

It is a remarkable fact, that in the well settled vale of the Big Koneyaut, from the line of Erie county for five miles, there is not a family, in which there are not some rejoicing in hope, under conviction, or unusually thoughtful; and every house in this extent, is literally become a house of prayer!

It is scarcely three months since the heavenly shower began. More than twenty are the hopeful subjects of renewing grace, and the anxious inquiry of *what must we do to be saved?* still prevails.

How much influence, under the Great Head of the Church, a prosperous Sabbath school established in this place, last year, may have had in leading to this happy excitement, cannot be ascertained; yet it is worthy of special notice, that scarcely an individual of this school, (numbered 48 in the Crawford county Sunday School Union, and consisting of more than thirty pupils,) is unconcerned for the welfare of his soul.

Extract of a letter from Moses Rowley, Esq. dated Gouverneur, N. Y. 31st August, 1825, to the Publisher of the Christian Watchman.

"I am happy to inform you, that the reformation here continues. It really seems that the Lord is working wonders in this place. I never knew a revival so general as this one has been; and it now appears to be spreading in the remote parts of the town. There has not been a Sabbath since the 5th of June, but what more or less have been baptized. Last Sabbath there were five. Some others also have related their Christian experience, and expect to be baptized next Sabbath. Sixty-six have been added by baptism, and a number by letter; so that our little church, which before consisted of about 93 members, now consists of about 175. Probably the Presbyterian Society has increased about the same. The town of De Kalb, we hope, has experienced some of the influence of the Holy Spirit. I understand that a few there have recently been brought to believe. The town of Fowler (adjoining us) appears to be sharing with us in the rich blessing. A number are now under deep conviction, and some have been brought into Gospel liberty. The little Baptist church in that place appears to have new life in the cause of Jesus; and some other new settlements around us appear to be also sharing with us in heavenly grace. The church of Christ in this late dreary region, is now, we hope, emerging out of the wilderness."

In Leyden N. Y. 40 or 50 individuals have recently been admitted to the Presbyterian church, 132 to the Baptist, and a number to the Methodist.

### RELIGION AMONG SEAMEN.

From the Mariner's Magazine.

**Bethel Prayer-Meetings.**—It would seem, from appearances, for a few weeks past, that God is about blessing these important means of grace in a very especial manner. Never before, since our acquaintance with the subject, have these meetings been so numerously attended by seamen or by land; and the spirit among the sailors, or greater solemnity among the sailors, or greater spirit among the Bethel friends who conduct the meetings. On Friday evening it is believed that there were nearly 400 persons at the meeting on board the New-Haven steam-boat Hudson, Captain Brooks, lying at the foot of Maiden-Lane. The deck of this large boat was handsomely fitted up, so as to form a neat and convenient room, completely sheltering a large and crowded assembly from the night-air; besides which the wharf was lined with spectators during the whole evening. It was probably the largest sailors' prayer-meeting ever held in America; and Captain Brooks deserves the highest commendation for his exertions to accommodate, and for the neat arrangement of his vessel. The meeting was addressed by a number of friends who seemed to have imbibed the spirit of the occasion—a number of extracts were read from late numbers of this Magazine, and several anecdotes of an interesting nature were related. The throne of grace was addressed, with unusual fervency, by an English sea-captain; and a venerable old commander, whose locks were white with age, addressed the seamen present with great feeling and evident effect. The whole exercises were unusually solemn.

On Tuesday evening a meeting was held on board the Ophelia, captain —, an English ship lying at Old Slip. Notwithstanding the blustering state of the weather, we discovered no diminution in attendance, or declension in spirit and interest. Every seat was filled at an early hour, and many were obliged to stand up in a crowded mass, and a number were seen on the wharf. The meeting was addressed by three seamen and a number of landmen, among whom was the Rev. Mr. Cushman, a Baptist clergyman, of eminent worth, from New-England. It is not easy to conceive of a more melting scene than is presented by a large assemblage of orderly and attentive sailors, listening, with eager attention, to the ardent and affectionate appeals of their pious shipmates; we have often seen tears start from the generous tar as he listened to the simple eloquence of a messmate, describing, with ardent fervour, the glories of redemption, and the plenitude of a Saviour's love. Mr. Cushman, during the course of his remarks, related a conversation with an intelligent sailor, during a recent voyage. The latter gave as a reason for the peculiar disposition of seamen, their almost entire deprivation of the means of grace when on shore, and wholly so when at sea. He said they soon became insensible to danger, and having no means of moral instruction, soon threw off restraint, and a full indulgence of all their appetites is deemed a legitimate and allowable privilege.

**Seamen in England.**—One of the clergyman employed by the London Seamen's Friend Society, states that, during the last six months, fifty-three ships have been visited under the Bethel flag, on which occasion two hundred and fifty-three pious cap-

tains, mates, and seamen, offered prayer to God, and engaged in the exercises of the meetings; the aggregate number who attended amounts to about one thousand five hundred and seventy-two! Sailors, like many landmen, will not voluntarily come to hear the Gospel; it must be taken to their ships and cabins. Our friends in England are aware of this, and therefore spare no efforts to hold meetings on ship-board.

## Summary of News.

### FOREIGN.

**England.**—By the arrival at New-York of the ship Leeds, captain Stoddard, from Liverpool, London papers to the 22d of August, inclusive, have been received. A further decline in the price of cotton had been experienced. Uplands and Alabamas are quoted at 7½ to 11d.; Orleans, 8½ to 13d.—Tobacco is said to be "up to a dangerous price." Some of the letters from Liverpool mention the failure of a fifth house engaged in the cotton trade; and a letter from London states that a cotton broker in that city had stopped payment.

Lord Cochrane is making preparations to join the Greeks, under the auspices of the Greek Committee in London. The London Morning Chronicle says—"His lordship leaves town to-day for Scotland, whence he will return immediately to proceed forthwith for Greece. He will take with him steam vessels and all sorts of material necessary for the particular sort of warfare he contemplates carrying on."

**Sweden.**—Letters from Stockholm of the 3d of August, state that the claims of the United States had been arranged, and that Mr. Connel, the gentleman appointed to conduct the negotiation, had left that capital.

**From France.**—The ship Azelia, Capt. Wibray, arrived at New-York from Havre, brings Paris advices two days later; but there is little news. About 2000 bales of cotton had been sold at Havre, at a price somewhat improved. Not a word of additional intelligence is furnished from Greece. The Duke of Wellington was still at Paris, and his visit was said to be connected with the affairs of Spain, which are in as deplorable a condition as ever.

Mr. Brown, American minister to France, was much indisposed in July, and obliged to have recourse to mineral waters in Savoy.

On the 24th of July, at Cadiz, when a bull fight was about to begin, the amphitheatre for the purpose proved to be on fire at the four corners of it, and the flames spread with so much rapidity that a number of the spectators within, were burnt to death.

In Paris, a number of the friends of Gen. Lafayette have subscribed for the purpose of offering a gold medal of the value of 1000 francs for the best piece of verse upon the voyage of that officer to America, his stay there, and his return home.

**Africa.**—A letter from Port Praya, St. Jago, dated August 6th, says—"I learn from Captain Towns, of the British brig Bonavista, arrived here a few days since from Sierra Leone, that it was very sickly at that place, and many of the Europeans were leaving. Mesurado, he informs me, was in a deplorable state—many of the colonists sick, and Mr. Ashmun, the agent, dangerously ill of a fever."

**Brazil.**—By the ship Arethusa, captain Merrill, arrived at the port of Baltimore on the 21st inst. from Salvador, we learn that the court of Brazil, had arrived at Rio de Janeiro about the latter end of July, but nothing had transpired respecting the mission. It has been already announced that Lord Cochrane had arrived in England in the Brazilian frigate Piranga—and it now appears that he had been ordered by the Emperor to repair to Rio, but refused to obey the royal mandate. He soon after left Maranhão in the above named frigate, without declaring his destination, having previously shipped off a large quantity of cotton from that place. In consequence of this conduct, he was degraded by the Emperor, who divested him of his title of "Marquis of Maranhão," and of his naval rank, and appointed captain Jewitt admiral of the Brazilian navy in his stead. No events of interest had occurred at St. Salvador.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Trade with the Mexican States.**—The largest mulade, or drove of mules, perhaps ever driven through this place, says the Natchitoches Courier, of the 23d of August, arrived here a few weeks ago, and left here last Tuesday, part for New-Orleans and part for Natchez. It is composed of twelve hundred mules, all in prime order, and was brought in under the care of about 80 men, *caporales*, *drivers*, or *swimmers*, commanded by A. A. de la Lata, one of the proprietors, and a citizen of the State of Tamaulipas, from whence the mules are imported. In performing the laborious task of driving that immense number of mules through such an extensive wilderness, they had every night to erect a temporary enclosure to secure them from being carried off by the *Estampidos*, or gangs of wild horses and mules. In the swimming of the many rivers that intervene, the greatest hardships and dangers were encountered and completely overcome by this hardy band of adventurers. Of the number of twelve hundred, only about twenty-five mules had been lost on their arrival at Natchitoches, either in the swimming of rivers or in consequence of fatigue.

The same paper says that, according to the last news from Mr. Austin's settlement on the Brazos, that colony is in a thriving condition; and that another new settlement, on the plan of Mr. Austin's, is about to be commenced in Texas under the auspices of Mr. Hayden Edwards, who has obtained from the government an extensive grant in that State.

**Treaties with the Indians.**—Gen. Clark and Governor Cass arrived at St. Louis on the 29th of August. Under their mediation the Sacs, Foxes, Iowas, Ottoways, Chippewas, Puttawatamies, Menomies, Sioux, and Winnebagoes, have entered into a general treaty of peace, friendship, and boundaries.

**Erie Canal.**—Great preparations are making in different parts of the State of New-York, for celebrating the union of the

waters of Lake Erie with those of the Hudson River. At Buffalo a canal boat will be loaded with the principal productions of the western parts of the State, and as soon as the water is let into the canal, she will proceed through it to the Hudson river, and pass down, under convoy of steam-boats, to Sandy Hook. The Corporation of the City of New-York, with their usual liberality, have appointed a committee to join in the celebration; and have given them power, without limitation of expense, to furnish a public dinner, and pay for the steam-boats to be employed in the aquatic fête.

**Ohio Canals.**—About 2500 men are to be employed on the different parts of the Ohio Canal which have been contracted for.

**Canal through Georgia.**—A correspondence is going on between Governor Troup and Governor Carroll, of Tennessee, on the subject of opening a communication by canal through Georgia, between the waters of the Tennessee river and the Atlantic.

**University of Virginia.**—Mr. Low, Professor of Ancient Languages in the University of Virginia, has returned from England and resumed the duties of his station. The number of students is increasing daily. About 115 appear on the Proctor's books.

**Colonization.**—At a meeting of the London County Auxiliary Colonization Society, on the 12th ult. says the National Intelligencer, Mr. Monroe, late President of the United States, was elected President of the Society. It was at the same meeting resolved, that the Society will unite with the Petersburg Society, and other Auxiliary Societies in Virginia, for the purpose of chartering a vessel, to carry to Liberia emigrants from Virginia.

**Quebec.**—On the 16th ult. the Earl Dalhousie, Governor in Chief of Canada, arrived at Quebec, with his family and suite, on board his majesty's ship Herald. The number of vessels which have already arrived at Quebec, this season, is 639; at the same period last year, only 492 had entered that port.

**Yellow Fever.**—A Natchez paper of the 29th of August says—"We stop the press to announce the alarming intelligence that the Yellow Fever has made its appearance under such circumstances, as leaves us no ground to hope the city will escape the ravages of an epidemic."

New Orleans papers to the evening of the 3d ult. are silent respecting the head of the city. Letters from New Orleans the 3d ult. state that the city was healthy for the season, and the prospect of the coming crops favourable.

**A Whale caught.**—The New-York Commercial Advertiser states that a whale, 75 feet long, got ashore on Sandy Hook, opposite the Cove, on the 26th ult. and was secured by Mr. Peter Schenck, of that place, after firing a number of musket balls which soon killed her. It is supposed from 70 barrels of oil will be taken from her.

**Naval.**—The Eclipse arrived at New-York on the 23d ult. from Havana, whence she sailed on the 11th. She was boarded by boat from the U. S. ship John Adams, by Nicholson, off that port, on the 6th ult. when going in, and informed that there were some cases of sickness on board. The Adams, sailed a few days after on a cruise leeward.



## COLUMBIAN STAR

WASHINGTON CITY.  
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1825.

### THE JEWS.

It will be recollected by our readers, that a part (we believe about 3000 acres) of Grand Island, in Niagara River, State of New-York, was purchased a few weeks ago, by M. M. Noah, Editor of the State Advocate, New-York, for the purpose of founding there a City of Refuge for persecuted brethren the Jews. In pursuance of this plan, Mr. Noah, on the 15th ult. founded his city, which is called *Ararat*, with masonic, military, and religious ceremonies. The religious ceremonies were those of the Episcopal church. The following description of the ceremonies are extracted from the account given of this very singular event in an extra sheet of the Buffalo Patriot:

### ORDER OF CELEBRATION.

Music, military, citizens, civil and States officers in uniform, United States officers, President, and Trustees of Corporation, tiler, stewards, entertainers, prelates, fellow crafts, master masons, seniors and juniors, deacons, secretaries, treasurer, senior and junior wardens, tilters of lodges, past-masters, reverend elders, stewards with corn, wine, and oil.

Globe { with square, level, & plumb, Bible, square and compass, borne by a mason, the Judge of Ararat in blue wearing the judicial robes of crimson trimmed with ermine, and a richly embroidered golden medal suspended from the neck, master mason, royal arch mason, knights templars.

On arriving at the church door, troops opened to the right and left, and procession entered the edifice, the band playing the grand march from Judas Maccabees. The full toned organ commenced its swelling notes, performing the *Sublime*. On the communion table lay the Corner Stone, with the following inscription, in Hebrew, with the following description, in Hebrew, "Hear, O Israel: The Lord is our God, The Lord is one." Ararat, the City of Refuge, founded by Mordecai Mamelon, in the month of Tisri, 5585, corresponding with September, 1825, and in the 50th year of American Independence.



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of the United States, the thousands of Christians, and the thousands too of our own denomination, there should be so little compassion for these unhappy people!! We are pleased with the spirit of the Cherokee, and some others near them, and feel at no loss to form our opinion respecting the late disturbances among the Creeks; yet we think that they will find a peaceable home ne where east of Mississippi, and of all others we speak with much confidence, that the only hope left for them as a nation is in a colony west of Mississippi. For myself I suppose that, considering the spirit of our countrymen, and the condition of most of the natives, excepting those civilized tribes in the south, no place can be, or ever could have been, selected so suitable for the permanent location of the people whose miseries we deplore, as that east of, and not very distant from, the Rocky Mountains. That is, so near to that ridge, as to leave no room for whites between it and the Indians. Our aversion will not allow them a position on the shores of our lakes or of our ocean—and our petulance, as well as avarice, will give them no quarters in the interior. Allow them a residence in the country contemplated by our government, and commerce would be directed from their country, not through or around it. They would be, as it were, on the outside of white settlements, and would be less in the way of our citizens than they could be in any other place. The great scarcity of timber in those regions would lessen the temptation for whites to crowd them, until they all, like some of their brothers in the south, should be able to understand their people's rights. Those extensive prairies will afford an excellent grazing country, which of all others is best adapted to the state of those who are passing from savage to civilized life. Timber sufficient for immediate use would be found, and in all our prairie countries, where there is no defect of soil or climate, the timber may be improved beyond the increase of ordinary demands.

The difficulties which at this place assail our missionary concerns, from the intercourse of the Indians with white settlements and traders, are multiplying. We are endeavouring to make head against them by increasing our labours. If Providence favours us, we shall keep one or two pretty constantly travelling among them, and exhorting them from house to house. I have just now returned from a three days tour of this kind.

Among our converted pupils are seven lads who, we believe, ought to be allowed a better education than an ordinary missionary station can afford. The Indians ought to be made capable of taking care of themselves as soon as possible.

Respectfully and affectionately  
Your brother,  
ISAAC M'COY.

SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

The prospect of establishing a General Society and auxiliaries, for the purpose of evangelizing seamen, is becoming more and more distinct. We hope that the friends of the measure, in the great commercial emporium of the United States, will act with promptness and energy. Their spirited example will, we think, ensure its adoption, and, under the blessing of God, its ultimate success. The nucleus of the Society should be formed there, without delay; and a missionary should be appointed to visit all the ports along the sea-board, immediately, for the purpose of soliciting co-operation, and originating auxiliary societies.

From the Mariner's Magazine.

Our readers will recollect that in our last we suggested the propriety of organizing in this country, an "American Seamen's Friend Society," and requested from our friends abroad some expression of opinion on the subject. Since that period a sufficient expression of public sentiment has been obtained through the medium of the press, and otherwise, to warrant the prosecution of the project, and to assure us that it will receive the countenance and support of the Christian public. No objections have been made in any quarter; but, on the other hand, the proposition has received the warmest commendation from sources of high respectability; indeed, wherever it has been noticed at all, it has been commended. Those who have laboured in the cause have long felt the want of some general and more enlarged system of operations, in order to extend the blessings of religion to sailors along our whole sea-coast. As has been before stated, the Societies that have been established in some of our principal sea-ports are small and feeble, and hardly able, even in the very limited sphere of their respective operations, to maintain an existence, much less, with their circumscribed means, to prosecute their labours with energy or success. Without co-operation, and deriving no aid from the interior, they must continue thus feeble and inefficient, and will eventually sink into dissolution, unless some general effort is made in their behalf. And, indeed, in the most flourishing condition, they could not embrace the objects to be attained by a general institution. We have the example of England before us in this respect: it was ascertained there, after long experience, that individual societies, without a common head as the centre of operations, and without uniformity and concert of action, were altogether inadequate to the attainment of the great end in view. Convinced of this fact, the friends of seamen erected, on the most catholic principles, that noble monument of Christian benevolence, the "British and Foreign Seamen's Friend Society, and Bethel Union," and commissioned an agent to establish auxiliaries throughout the kingdom. It is unnecessary here to dwell upon the grand results of these measures; we have had frequent occasion to speak of them, and wherever British seamen navigate they are

known and felt. An extensive system of operations has there been established by this institution, which, if properly seconded in America, would soon elevate the tone of morals among seamen, and, under the blessing of God, subvert the power of the empire of darkness over the ocean.

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The other method has more than antiquity to recommend it. It is so easy to the administrator, so perfect an immersion, so disengaged to the candidate, so free from giving pain to the spectators, that, with Mr. Robinson, I wonder it is not universally practised.

As this is recommending no innovation—but the correction of one, may I beg, Mr. Editor, you will submit these remarks for the consideration of our brethren generally, and our ministering brethren in particular.

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ent with the Genius of our Government? By Francis G. Macomber, and Joshua Randall, Jr.—Political Emulation. By Harrison A. Smith.—Pleasures of Philosophical Speculations. By Willard Glover.—A Poem: Palestine. By Alonzo King.—Advantages which our country affords to the exercise of Genius? and Valedictory Addresses. By John O'B. Chaplin.

The degree of A. B. was then conferred on John O'B. Chaplin, of Waterville; Willard Glover, Vinalhaven; Benjamin Hobart, Plantation No. 10; John Hovey, Dalton, Mass.; Alonzo King, Newport, (N. H.); Francis Green Macomber, Waltham, Mass.; Thomas Ward Merrill, Sedgwick; Henry Moor, Waterville; Joshua Randall, Jr. Wiltou; Harrison Avery Smith, Waterville; and Arthur Thompson, Pownall.—11.

The degree of A. M. was conferred upon Rev. George Dana Boardman, Ephraim Tripp, and Samuel Wait, in course; and the honorary degree of A. M. upon Rev. Daniel Lovejoy, of Albion, and Rev. John Tripp, of Hebron.

Aware that the expectations of the public were highly raised with regard to this commencement, we felt considerable solicitude, but we are happy to learn that no favourable anticipations have been disappointed; and the respectable number of students who resort to Waterville to acquire an education is an indication that this institution holds a worthy place in the estimation of the public.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

The Rev. Alexis Caswell, A. M. has been appointed Professor of the Learned Languages, in the Columbian College, in place of the Rev. Ira Chase, A. M. resigned.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

We are glad to perceive that our brethren are making vigorous exertions, in every section of the Union, to advance the cause of religion, by employing domestic missionaries. At the first annual meeting of the "Cincinnati Baptist Missionary Society," which was held on the 18th of August, an encouraging report was made, from which we extract the following:

"After a very laborious but successful term of six months, brother Lyon's engagement with the Board expired on the 5th day of June last. During the whole of this period he kept a daily journal of his labours, a copy of which he, from time to time, forwarded to the Board, from which it appears that he has travelled 1538 miles—that he has preached 222 times, and baptized 107 persons on profession of faith. He has, by his preaching and conversation, been the means of awakening our brethren to the importance of missions, and of organizing five missionary societies, auxiliary to the proposed convention—making the whole number of the auxiliary societies nine, including our own."

NEWSPAPERS.

Proposals have been issued by the Rev. David Roper, to publish a religious newspaper in Richmond, Virginia, to be called "The Richmond Christian Journal." From our acquaintance with Mr. Roper, we have no doubt that, if he receives sufficient encouragement, his paper will prove a valuable auxiliary in the cause of truth and righteousness. We wish him abundant success. His prospectus reached us too late for publication in the present number of the Star. It shall appear next week.

Mr. G. C. Smoot, and Mr. M. Caton, have proposed to publish a newspaper in Upper Marlborough, Prince George's county, Maryland, to be called "The Maryland Argus." It is well known that a newspaper, judiciously conducted, will benefit any community in which it may receive patronage. The gentlemen who propose to print the Maryland Argus are practical printers, of correct morals and sound judgments; and, if due encouragement is afforded them, we think they will publish a very respectable paper. We hope their efforts may be prosperous.

COMMODORE PORTER.

It is stated in the National Intelligencer, that this distinguished officer has been invited to enter the service of the Republic of Mexico, as Commander in Chief of its naval forces; and that a similar overture has been made to him by the Government of Colombia. The Commodore's determination in relation to these offers is not known.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, the 22d ult. by the Rev. Ethan Allen, Mr. OPA WILSON, to Mrs. ANN CHALMERS, all of this city.

On Thursday, the 22d ult. by the Rev. James Reil. Mr. JOHN R. SMITH, to Miss SALLY BYRNS, both of Paris, Fauquier county, Virginia.

DIED.

On Sunday morning last, after a lingering illness, Mr. JOHN FRANK, Collector of the 3d and 4th Wards of this city, of which he was for many years a resident, and highly esteemed by all who knew him, for integrity and benevolence of character.

On the 25th ultimo, Mrs. ANN DYER, consort of Captain John R. Dyer, in the 29th year of her age.

At Alexandria, on Thursday night, the 22d ult. Dr. ELISHA C. DICK, in the 73d year of his age—a good as well as an eminent man in his profession. He was one of the physicians who attended Gen. Washington in his last moments.

On the 31st ult. in Nottoway county, Virginia, Lt. ALBERT G. WALL, of the U. States' Navy.

Sabbath School Union.

The Semi-annual Meeting of the Delegates of the Sunday School Union of the District of Columbia and its vicinity, will be held on Tuesday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. in the Rev. Dr. Laurie's church, in F street.

E. STOW, Secretary.

Oct. 1.

of the United States, the thousands of Christians, and the thousands too of our own denomination, there should be so little compassion for these unhappy people!! We are pleased with the spirit of the Cherokee, and some others near them, and feel at no loss to form our opinion respecting the late disturbances among the Creeks; yet we think that they will find a peaceable home ne where east of Mississippi, and of all others we speak with much confidence, that the only hope left for them as a nation is in a colony west of Mississippi. For myself I suppose that, considering the spirit of our countrymen, and the condition of most of the natives, excepting those civilized tribes in the south, no place can be, or ever could have been, selected so suitable for the permanent location of the people whose miseries we deplore, as that east of, and not very distant from, the Rocky Mountains. That is, so near to that ridge, as to leave no room for whites between it and the Indians. Our aversion will not allow them a position on the shores of our lakes or of our ocean—and our petulance, as well as avarice, will give them no quarters in the interior. Allow them a residence in the country contemplated by our government, and commerce would be directed from their country, not through or around it. They would be, as it were, on the outside of white settlements, and would be less in the way of our citizens than they could be in any other place. The great scarcity of timber in those regions would lessen the temptation for whites to crowd them, until they all, like some of their brothers in the south, should be able to understand their people's rights. Those extensive prairies will afford an excellent grazing country, which of all others is best adapted to the state of those who are passing from savage to civilized life. Timber sufficient for immediate use would be found, and in all our prairie countries, where there is no defect of soil or climate, the timber may be improved beyond the increase of ordinary demands.

The difficulties which at this place assail our missionary concerns, from the intercourse of the Indians with white settlements and traders, are multiplying. We are endeavouring to make head against them by increasing our labours. If Providence favours us, we shall keep one or two pretty constantly travelling among them, and exhorting them from house to house. I have just now returned from a three days tour of this kind.

Among our converted pupils are seven lads who, we believe, ought to be allowed a better education than an ordinary missionary station can afford. The Indians ought to be made capable of taking care of themselves as soon as possible.

Respectfully and affectionately  
Your brother,  
ISAAC M'COY.

SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

The prospect of establishing a General Society and auxiliaries, for the purpose of evangelizing seamen, is becoming more and more distinct. We hope that the friends of the measure, in the great commercial emporium of the United States, will act with promptness and energy. Their spirited example will, we think, ensure its adoption, and, under the blessing of God, its ultimate success. The nucleus of the Society should be formed there, without delay; and a missionary should be appointed to visit all the ports along the sea-board, immediately, for the purpose of soliciting co-operation, and originating auxiliary societies.

From the Mariner's Magazine.

Our readers will recollect that in our last we suggested the propriety of organizing in this country, an "American Seamen's Friend Society," and requested from our friends abroad some expression of opinion on the subject. Since that period a sufficient expression of public sentiment has been obtained through the medium of the press, and otherwise, to warrant the prosecution of the project, and to assure us that it will receive the countenance and support of the Christian public. No objections have been made in any quarter; but, on the other hand, the proposition has received the warmest commendation from sources of high respectability; indeed, wherever it has been noticed at all, it has been commended. Those who have laboured in the cause have long felt the want of some general and more enlarged system of operations, in order to extend the blessings of religion to sailors along our whole sea-coast. As has been before stated, the Societies that have been established in some of our principal sea-ports are small and feeble, and hardly able, even in the very limited sphere of their respective operations, to maintain an existence, much less, with their circumscribed means, to prosecute their labours with energy or success. Without co-operation, and deriving no aid from the interior, they must continue thus feeble and inefficient, and will eventually sink into dissolution, unless some general effort is made in their behalf. And, indeed, in the most flourishing condition, they could not embrace the objects to be attained by a general institution. We have the example of England before us in this respect: it was ascertained there, after long experience, that individual societies, without a common head as the centre of operations, and without uniformity and concert of action, were altogether inadequate to the attainment of the great end in view. Convinced of this fact, the friends of seamen erected, on the most catholic principles, that noble monument of Christian benevolence, the "British and Foreign Seamen's Friend Society, and Bethel Union," and commissioned an agent to establish auxiliaries throughout the kingdom. It is unnecessary here to dwell upon the grand results of these measures; we have had frequent occasion to speak of them, and wherever British seamen navigate they are

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## Poetry.

## LINES

ADDRESSED TO THE FRIENDS OF MISSIONS.

Rejoice, O ye servants of God!  
Who strive with such laudable zeal  
To enlighten dark regions abroad,  
And the way of Salvation reveal;  
Praise Him who continues your efforts to bless,  
And crowns your kind labours with growing success.

How cheering the tidings we hear!  
What wonders Jehovah has done!  
E'en now does his glory appear,  
His kingdom e'en now is begun:  
Lo! this is the dawn of that glorious day,  
For which the Redeemer has taught us to pray.

More favour'd, more honour'd are we,  
Than ever our forefathers were;  
They saw not the things that we see,  
Nor heard the good news that we hear!  
Away then with sloth—let indifference cease,  
And wide let us publish the Gospel of peace.

Ah! see the deplorable state  
In which the poor heathen are found,  
Their claims on our pity are great,  
For we dwell on happier ground:  
In Britain the name of Jehovah is known,  
But they worship idols of wood and of stone.

Rejoice, O ye isles of the sea!  
Who lately base idols adored;  
For now, from your bondage set free,  
Ye are taught the good word of the Lord;  
Superstition among you is dying away,  
And your long night of darkness is turn'd into day.

The Gospel fresh triumphs has gained,  
In many idolatrous lands;  
Where Satan for ages has reign'd,  
God's servants have spread forth their hands;  
Their message of love they have gladly made known,  
And thus, through the world, the good seed has been sown.

Earth soon shall acknowledge her King,  
All lands shall submit to His way,  
His praises all people shall sing,  
All nations His word shall obey:

Oh! Christians, your zealous exertions renew:  
The harvest is great, but the labourers few!

Now, therefore, more frequently pray,  
That God would their numbers increase,  
And hasten that glorious day,  
When Satan's dominion shall cease;  
When Christ shall be own'd as the sovereign Lord,  
Universally honour'd, and loved, and adored.

J. B.

## Miscellany.

## THE GUILT AND DANGER OF PROFANE IMPRECATIONS.

"I let your pea be yea, and your say may," is enjoined upon us by the highest authority, and "Be not rash to utter any thing before God." "Rashness," says one, "consists in undertaking an action, or pronouncing an opinion, without the examination of the grounds, motives, or arguments that ought first to be weighed." "Rashness," says another person of some note, "is a fault in human actions; but in no cases more dangerous, than in imprecations of divine judgments." Men have need to be deliberate and well advised, before they appeal to heaven for vengeance;—for God is not to be played with; and oftentimes, it seems good to the Almighty to bear the prayers of those rash people beyond their expectations, in order to strike them with a dreadful awe of the Divine Majesty.

Rash vows and promises are often made without any warrantable reason, as in that instance of Jephthah, recorded in Judges xi. An awful example I have met with in a noted swearer, who was at Holyhead, on his way to Dublin. At the inn where he was waiting, in a state of intoxication, till the packet should sail, he uttered dreadful imprecations upon his eyes, &c. But as he went to look for the packet he fell into the water and was drowned. His body was in a short time found, but both his eyes were out. Thus his wicked wish was literally accomplished.

In the life of Colonel Hutchinson, governor of Nottingham Castle, we have another instance of the judgment of Providence, in the case of the then Earl of Kingston, at the time of the civil wars, which ended in the execution of Charles I.

In consequence of his lordship remaining neuter, many were led by his example to continue undecided. The gentlemen of Nottingham waited upon him, and with pressing language, urged him to declare for the parliament. He said, "I will not act on either side," and then made a serious imprecation in the following words:—"When I take arms with the King against the Parliament, or with the Parliament against the King, let a cannon bullet divide me between them."

Notwithstanding this dreadful imprecation, he in a few months took up arms for the King. Shortly after, he was taken prisoner by the Parliament army at Gainsborough, and was put on board a pinnace, or small ship belonging to a ship of war, and sent down the river to Hull. Lord Newcastle's army was at that time marching along the shore, and shot at the pinnace. Being in imminent danger, the Earl of Kingston went upon deck to show himself and to prevail with them to forbear shooting. But as soon as he appeared, a cannon ball from the King's army divided him in the middle; and he perished according to his own unhappy imprecation. Had he kept his vow, this would have been avoided: violating it he was visited with the judgment he expressed in his wish, but which he never expected to realize.

## ONE PENNY FOR SWEARING.

The crew of a certain vessel, says the Mariners' Magazine, after a very fatiguing day's labour, came on shore for refreshments. They were all sitting in one box, talking

boisterously, when the elder of them, remarking to one of the crew that he became worse in his habit of swearing, proposed a fine of one penny on every person who should be guilty of the same crime. This was received with approbation by them all except by the individual who had been reproved, and whose conduct led to the measure. This unhappy individual swore he would not be restricted, but would "have the liberty of speech this evening, at least." Shortly after this assertion, finding no congeniality of disposition in his companions, most of whom had been, while in port, regular attendants at meetings, he left them, to cruise for a more agreeable mess. But how mysterious are the ways of God! His blasphemous lips were sealed in death that night, and his lifeless corpse was found next morning in the water. It is supposed he fell overboard during the night, when returning intoxicated to the ship! Here is another exemplification of the importance of giving seamen religious instruction.

## "WALK IN MY WAYS."

The following is an extract from a sermon by the late Rev. Thomas Spencer, the lamented youth who was drowned in Liverpool, at a very early period of his ministry.

"Walk in my ways," saith the great Head of the church, when he introduces a worm of the earth into the holy office of the Gospel ministry. And permit me to say, that an injunction like this is indispensably necessary; because a minister may himself be an unsanctified character. He may only carry the torch to light himself to hell! It is indispensably necessary, because we may be made the keepers of the vineyards of others, yet never keep our own. We are too prone to forget that we are called upon to keep our hearts with all diligence. We are all too liable to forget to live near the Saviour, and walk humbly with God. Then there is a voice proceeding from the 'excellent Majesty, which saith to every one who is giving up himself to God and to his church, 'Walk thou in my ways.'—Walk in my ways, or you will preach an unfelt Gospel to unprofitable servants, and behold that heaven to which you have directed the attention of your fellow creatures, at an awful distance. Walk in my ways, or notwithstanding all your talents and advantages, when you are called to appear at my bar, though you may say, 'we have prophesied in thy name, and in thy name cast out devils,' yet I will say, depart from me, I never knew you."

## MYSTERIES IN RELIGION.

From a sermon, preached before the University of Oxford, on Sunday, Oct. 21st, 1722. By James Conybeare, A. M.

"The term *mystery* hath a relative sense, and implies a respect to that person's understanding to whom a thing is mysterious. It will appear from hence, that a doctrine is so far from any man *mysterious*, as he cannot, or does not, comprehend it. And if a mysterious doctrine be therefore false, these consequences will follow. That the knowledge of the most ignorant person is the standard of truth; there can be no real difference in men's intellectual attainments; and no real progress made in knowledge. For if every mysterious doctrine be false, and if every doctrine not comprehended by the most ignorant person be to him mysterious; then every such doctrine is false. It follows, that all truth is by him comprehended, i. e. that his understanding is the measure of truth; that no one man can be really more knowing than another; and no man really more knowing at one time than another. So fruitful is one absurdity of many more.

## Literary and Scientific.

## COMMENCEMENTS.

**Cincinnati College, Ohio.**—At the commencement of Cincinnati College, held on the 31st of August, the degree of A. B. was conferred on nine graduates; and that of A. M. on 3 alumni, and on the Rev. John P. Durbin, Professor of Languages in Augusta College, Kentucky.

The degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. Nathan Bangs, of New-York, and on Rev. R. H. Bishop, President of Miami University.

**Williams' College.**—The annual commencement of Williams' College, Massachusetts, took place on the 7th ultimo. The degree of A. B. was conferred on 19 graduates; that of A. M. on 10 alumni; and that of M. D. on 6 students of the Berkshire Medical Institution. Dr. Jerome V. C. Smith, M. D. at Harvard University was admitted *ad eundem*.

The honorary degree of M. D. was conferred on Dr. Alpheus Stone, of Greenfield, Dr. Peter C. Tappen, of New-York, Dr. Joel A. Wing, of Albany, and Dr. Anatus Robins, of Troy, New-York.

The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. John Woodbridge, of Hadley, and the Rev. Samuel H. Cox, of New-York.

**Bowdoin College.**—The annual commencement of Bowdoin College, in Brunswick, (Me.) was held on Wednesday the 7th ultimo. The degree of A. B. was conferred on 37 young gentlemen; that of A. M. on 10, and that of M. D. on 20. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on Samuel Green, and Asa Cummings, that of M. D. on Drs. Edward Reynolds and Luther Cary, and that of D. D. on Rev. William Jenks, of Boston.

**Yale College.**—The commencement of Yale College took place on Wednesday, the 14th ultimo. The degree of A. B. was conferred on 69 young gentlemen; that of A. M. on 39; that of M. D. on 24.

The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on James M'Conchey, George Edmond Badger, Ithiel Town, and Truman Coe.

The honorary degree of M. D. was conferred on Thomas I. Wells, Roswell Abernethy, Gideon Beardsley, Chester Dewey, Rolly Duglison, Coby Knapp, Royal Ross.

The degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. James Bennett, of Rotherham, England; and the Rev. Samuel Nott, of Franklin.

The degree of L. L. D. was conferred on Col. Jared Mansfield, Professor in the Military Academy at West Point; and the Hon. James C. Esten, Chief Justice in the Island of Bermuda.

**Amherst College.**—At the first commencement at Amherst College, Massachusetts, which took place on the 24th of August, 23 young gentlemen received the degree of A. B.

**Dartmouth College.**—The commencement at Dartmouth College took place on the 24th of August, when twenty-six gentlemen received the degree of A. B.; and twenty-eight that of A. M. The honorary degree of A. M. was also conferred on three gentlemen; and that of L. L. D. on Governor Van Ness of Vermont.

**Harvard University.**—The commencement at Harvard University took place on Wednesday, the 31st of August, exercises much as usual. The degree of A. B. was conferred in course on 58 young gentlemen; that of A. M. in course on 33; that of M. D. on 11; of Bachelor of Laws on 10; of D. D. on the Rev. Mr. Flint, of Salem, and Rev. Mr. Kendall, of Plymouth. The degree of L. L. D. was conferred on the Hon. Henry Clay, Secretary of State, Hon. John Wickham, Hon. Samuel Putnam, and Hon. Asahel Stearns.

## LITERARY NOTICES.

From the Baptist Magazine.

**Lincoln and Edmonds' Pronouncing Bible.**—We have lately examined with peculiar pleasure, says the Boston Baptist Magazine, a new and stereotyped edition of the Bible from the press of Lincoln and Edmonds. As a specimen of typography it may be ranked with the neatest works of its kind, and is, in every respect, creditable to American art. But its special excellence consists in this, that it renders the Bible a standard of pronunciation. Where it is probable any mistake could occur, both the proper and common names are accented, the power of the vowel sounds marked, and the proper names are, to prevent the possibility of error, divided into syllables. Besides this, where an unusual word occurs, its sound is expressed at the foot of the page. And while all this is done with the most commendable minuteness, the page is not in the least disfigured, but is, on the contrary, remarkably beautiful.

The usefulness of such a work must appear to every one. No book is so much read as the Holy Scriptures, and none in ordinary circulation contains so great a number of proper names. Hence to read it acceptably, either in the family or in the pulpit, the assistance of an arrangement of this sort is particularly needed. When audiences are at all critical, we have frequently known a minister of respectable attainments establish a character for decided ignorance by two or three gross errors in pronunciation. By the use of such an edition as this, this evil at least would be prevented.

But it is not ministers alone to whom this work may be of decided advantage. To pronounce one's own language barbarously is always considered a manifest proof either that our early education has been neglected, or that we have not been accustomed to associate with well informed men. Either of those stigmas we all desire to avoid, but we are not willing to search out from Walker's Dictionary every word concerning whose pronunciation we stand in doubt. To all such persons, and we know not but we should rank ourselves among their number, it may be consoling to reflect that this work has, with great assiduity and accuracy, been done already for them by Mr. Alger, the editor of the Pronouncing Bible. The Scriptures contain probably all the words employed in ordinary conversation, and being familiar with these, we may be assured that our pronunciation will never be grossly incorrect. As a family Bible it seems to us peculiarly calculated for usefulness. If read with any attention it will of course form the ears of the whole family circle to correct orthography. To foreigners its value must be almost inestimable. We sincerely hope that both the editor and the publisher may meet with that encouragement which the utility of their work so manifestly deserves.

**Christian Ministry.**—Proposals have been issued by Mr. Borrenstein, of Princeton, for republishing by subscription, Letters concerning the Constitution and Order of the Christian Ministry, as deduced from Scripture and primitive usage; addressed to the members of the Presbyterian churches in the City of New-York. By Samuel Miller, D. D. one of the pastors of said churches.

**Surgical Journal.**—Doctors Hodge, Baché, Meigs, Coates, and La Roche, of Philadelphia, have issued a prospectus for the publication of a quarterly journal, to be called "The North American Medical and Surgical Journal."

**French Journal.**—A French Journal is about to be published in New-York, by Mr. Louvet, author of several works of literature, &c. published at Paris. It will appear on Saturdays, in the form of a pamphlet, of 24 pages.

**Dewees' Midwifery.**—We remark among the works recently reprinted in London, and much applauded by the professional critics of that capital, says the National Gazette, the system of Midwifery which Dr. Dewees published in this city last autumn; and which, as we understand, has nearly displaced all the treatises on the same subject heretofore used in the United States. The same author is at present engaged in a work of high importance and universal interest—a treatise on the *Physical Education of Children*, in which parents will find the best information and counsel. The talents and opportunities of Dr. Dewees render sure his complete success in this undertaking. The work will soon be issued.

**History of the Canals.**—A gentleman at Saratoga springs writes that an elaborate and well written history of the canals of New-York, is now in great forwardness, intended to be published early in the ensuing winter. The writer it is said has possessed himself of every thing necessary for his task; and has had the assistance of the principal engineers and commissioners.

**Pulpit Study, and Family Bible.**—A late London Journal contains the prospectus of the "Holy Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments; printed accurately from the Standard Folio Edition, Oxford, 1769, with the various readings and marginal notes in that edition; by Benjamin Blayney, D. D. Regius Professor at Oxford; to which are added, the whole of the parallel passages which are found in the following works: Bishop John Canne's Bible, 4to. London, 1700; Bishop Wilson's Commentary, edited by Crutwell, 3 vols. 4to. Bath, 1785; Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentary, 7 vols. 4to. London, 1810—25; Rev. J. Brown's Self-Interpreting Bible, 2 vols. 4to. London, 1824; Rev.

John Scott's Commentary, 5 vols. 4to. London, 1824; the English version of Bagster's Polyglott Bible, London, 1825. The whole systematically arranged, by the present Editor, on the plan adopted by the best writers, but with improvements to render reference more easy, and illustration more perfect, with philological and explanatory notes, (printed in the centre of each page,) illustrative of its History, Geography, Natural History, Chronology, Customs, &c. derived from Modern Travels, and various learned Commentators and Critics, both English and Foreign."

From the Christian Observer, for July, 1825.

**Inoculation in England.**—The following statements have been published in the town of Cambridge, by W. J. J. Cribb:—"More than 300 individuals have probably died in Cambridge, of natural small-pox, in the course of twenty-five years preceding the summer of 1824, that is, one in seven of those who have had the disease. Ten have died in the same period of small pox from inoculation, that is, 1 in 113. Three have died of small pox after vaccination: 1 in 1318 vaccinated. From the joint influence of vaccination and small-pox inoculation, it is very probable that 713 deaths from natural small-pox have been prevented. If all who have been affected, within the given period, with either of these diseases, (namely, inoculated small-pox, and natural small-pox, or cow-pox,) had been inoculated with small-pox, 64 only would have died. Had all undergone vaccination, 5 or 6 only would have died of small-pox. Where one person has died of small-pox after vaccination, 11 or 12 have died of inoculated small-pox. Two hundred and twenty-four cases of small-pox have occurred after supposed vaccination. In these cases the disease was slight in 163; more severe, but not dangerous, in 33; dangerous in 9, and fatal in 3. The supervision of small-pox in persons previously vaccinated, has been incomparably more frequent of late than in former years. The lapse of years does not impair the protecting influence of the cow-pox, in the persons of those who have undergone the disease. The vaccinated virus has lost none of its efficacy from the time which has transpired, and the number of individuals through whom it has passed, since it was first taken from its original source."

## Deferred Articles.

**Bank of the United States.**—At the triennial meeting of the stockholders the President made a statement of the concerns of the bank. From the account the following important particulars are gleaned. Funds, as follows:—

Fund'd debt of the U. States	\$20,566,000
Discounts of notes & bills of exch.	33,155,000
Funds in London	877,000
Mortgages	133,000
Notes of State Banks	1,294,000
Due from State Banks	582,000
Smith & Buchanan, Williams and M'Culloh,	908,000
Real estate	1,436,900
Banking houses	1,011,000
Specie	4,300,000
Total	\$64,262,000

Liabilities of all kinds, including capital and the whole circulation \$59,991,000  
Leaving a balance of 4,271,000

**Fires in Maine.**—Fires are raging in the woods in Bowdoinham and in several places in the Piscataquis, Passadunkag, and between them and Matanawook forests; much damage to the timber has already occurred, and should the dry weather continue, the probable loss of timber is almost incalculable. Two dwelling houses and three barns in Bowdoinham, have been consumed.

**Great fire at Montreal.**—Fifty-two houses were destroyed by fire in the Quebec suburb of Montreal on the 7th ultimo. The number of persons burnt out is 368, and the ground which the flames ravaged extends to three acres in length by two in breadth.

**Loss of the Steam Boat Leopard.**—The steam boat Leopard, Captain Rossby, on her way from New Orleans to Louisville, on the 5th of August, at about half past one o'clock, P. M. four miles above Point Chico, struck on a snag, which was concealed two or three feet under water, and sunk immediately. She had on board a full and valuable cargo, principally belonging to the captain, which, with the boat, was entirely lost. There was on board thirty passengers, but fortunately no lives were lost.

**Legal Decision.**—The highest judicial tribunal in Missouri has decided that the United States' Government has no right to lease the Lead Mines in that State.

**Explosion.**—On the 10th ultimo, soon after 2500 pounds of gunpowder, the whole work of the day, had been carried into the glazing mill of Dupont's factory, at Brandywine, an explosion took place, by which one man was wounded severely, two others slightly, and a horse killed. The walls of the glazing mill were much shattered, and the glass in the windows of some houses in the neighbourhood was broken.

**Prison Discipline.**—At a public meeting of the citizens of Albany, held at Knickerbocker Hall, a society was formed for the promotion of prison discipline—a constitution adopted, and a Board of Managers chosen, of which Samuel M. Hopkins is President, and James Stevenson Secretary and Treasurer.

**First Landing at Salem.**—The 197th anniversary of the first landing of Governor Endicott and his associates at Salem, was celebrated in that town on Tuesday, 6th ultimo, by the Essex Historical Society, by appropriate services at the First Congregational Meeting House, occupying the same spot on which the pilgrims erected their first house of worship. Address by Hon. L. Saltonstall. An ode composed by Samuel Davis, Esq. was sung on the occasion.

**Shingles.**—By the waste water of the Dismal Swamp Canal, in North Carolina, a machine is put in motion which, with the aid of three men, makes ten thousand shingles a day, of a vastly superior quality to those made in the old way, by which one man could make but two hundred per day.

**Living Skeleton.**—A most extraordinary living skeleton, aged 97, five feet seven inches high, is exhibiting in London. The details of his form and appearance are too disgusting to relate; but we may mention that from the surface of the chest to the

back-bone is barely three inches. The body is proportionally small. The name is Claude Anthon, a native of Troyes, in Champagne.

**Hot Weather.**—The weather has been so hot and as dry as a cinder, that not a drop of rain fell in Paris; shade, indicated the heat of the sun. The London Courier says, "the summer appears to have been the longest in the United States as in this country an abundant harvest is considered throughout the Union."

**Odysseus' Cave.**—All who rest in the cause of struggling Greece, doubtless heard of Odysseus' Cave. The following description of this singular place is given by Dr. Howe, of Boston, in the service of Greece:

"This cave, or castle, is one of the most natural curiosities in the country. It is in the air, if I may so call it, only way of getting to the most ascending a precipice of 300 feet, the other is left down. The cave holds a small body of troops, and is absolutely impregnable, the entrance so formed that no cannon shot can enter. In the interior is a quantity of water, which is impossible to get out. A wild man has been found in the woods of Boeotia, must have been from his infancy, not articulate a word, but bellowed much like a dog. He was taken from the woods, and he has yet been unable to civilize him. He runs on all fours, with the agility of a monkey. He brought to Prague."

**Steam-boat Babcock.**—The Journal states that the steamboat built at Newport, for the purpose of trial of the improved engine of the mechanic from whom she is named at Providence on Saturday last, a thirty miles, in three hours and in that time consumed but about 1000 lbs. of wood. The machinery occupies room—the quantity of water required to generate the steam is less than that at an injection, and not more than was used in the passage. The boat returned to Newport on the day, and is to pass regularly between the two ports.

**Large Timber Ship.**—The Bark drew got under weigh from her ground in the river St. Lawrence, the falls of Montmorency, Canada, 23d of August, in tow of the steam tug. The tide was strong against her but the wind was favourable, and the aid of her canvass and the tow made good way. She is a ship of the model; is 5,800 tons burden; has masts, and a flush deck free and times around her is a mile. She is entirely with staves, boards, plank, and it is literally one solid raft of an immense size. She is completely her strength appears to be equal to she is intended to perform.

**Shocking Traffic.**—A correspondent the *Sadwich Islands* informs us, New-York Observer, that in the New-York Islands, the heads of the chiefs are preserved by the conquering and sold for spirituous liquors, and ammunition to Europeans, who can home and exhibit them as curiosities will be recollected that one of these was brought to this city a year or two since.

**Paupers.**—The Commissioners New-York Alms House have decided to prosecute all persons who bring into that city.

## Advertisements.

## REMOVAL.

**PENNEL PALM.** RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Citizens generally, that he has removed to the old established *Two doors East of Brown's Hotel*, from where he intends, as usual, to manufacture to order, and keep constantly on hand a very superior assortment of

## HATS.

Likewise a variety of Hats of other materials, viz: New-York, Philadelphia, &c. more; to the inspection of which, he fully invites the attention of all who purchase elsewhere.

## DRAB HATS.

Just finishing, an assortment of Light Hats, suitable for Summer wear, none in the City.  
May 7—4f.

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.** COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

**THE LECTURES** will commence on the first Monday in November, by  
Dr. SWALL, on Anatomy and Physiology.  
Dr. STAGWORTH, on Surgery.  
Dr. HENDERSON on Theory and Practice of Medicine.  
Dr. WORTHINGTON, on Materia Medica.  
Dr. CUTBUSH, on Chemistry.  
Dr. F. MAX, on Obstetrics.  
Clinical Practice and Operative Surgery, in the wards of the Washington Asylum.  
THOS. HENDERSON, M. D.  
Aug. 27—1. Nov.

**To Magistrates, Constables, &c.** A GENERAL assortment of Blanks, under the Justice of the Peace, for sale on reasonable terms at this office.  
Sept. 28.

**PRINTING,** OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.